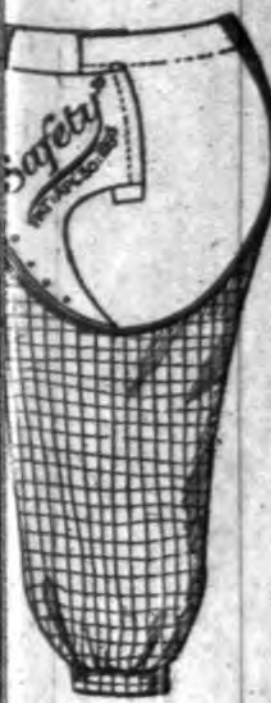


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The Bloomfield Record.

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VOL. XV. NO. 28.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT.

DOES SHE SEET YOU?

THE NEW WOMAN REEN THROUGH
SPECTACLES OF A SISTER.

She isn't the Mrs. Jellyby that some
Persons Think, but a sensible, Vir-
tuous, Reasoning Being, Who
Knows Her Rights as Well as Her
Duties.

What is all this about the new
woman? And pray may I ask you
my good sir, or my cooperative mad-
am, what sort of a woman you have
conjured up to condemn and anathema-
tize?

What is your definition of the
new woman? Is she that same old
stock figure that isn't new at all, the
Mrs. Jellyby of Dickens, with her
foreign missions and her home neglect,
or is she that more modern creation
on the same line—the delicate woman,
careless of costume and slovenly at
home, bent upon image clever enough
to awe the men and make them fear
while they dislike her?

Is she that kind of woman, pray
you? If she is, then I tell you to go
to your cousin and get a pair of up-
to date spectacles and investigate
through them a subject about which
you know absolutely nothing.

What, then, is my idea of the new
woman, say you?

Why, that is a difficult question to
answer, and yet I have an idea ver-
ified by the best of modern feminine
productions that the world has to
show today. The new woman is the
same ideal, enlightened, broadened,
beautified, that poets and romancists
have been worshipping from time im-
memorial. She has grown stronger
in reason, broader in vision, that is
all, and because of this, because she
demands equal rights, equal privileges
with those of men, does it make her
less fair, less charming, less feminine?
Because she feels that she, the mother
of great men and great women to be,
has the right to equal freedom of
thought and opinion, is she any less
the woman?

No, do not bring your Bible here-
up to me—those women who al-
lowed themselves to be so abused and
abused by a host of wives, those women who al-
lowed in their lordly adoration and sin
of every sort, they are not it models
for the good and clear seeing women
of today. Virtuous and dutiful they
were, but the new woman is some-
thing more; she has the strength of
virtue that demands purity for purity,
sobriety for sobriety, honor for honor.
That is the new woman.

She would not live with a man who
is a drunken beast.

Would he live with her under such
circumstances?

She will not live with a man who
is unfaithful to her.

How long would he endure her
after such revelation?

I tell you there's another name
that would fit the new woman better.
Call her the clear seeing woman.
Then you will have her right title.
She does not want to grasp man's
estate. All she asks is to reign in her
own—to be treated justly in love and
law, to make her life not only good in
her personal fulfillment of duty, but
to have it complete, beautiful, pure in
all its relations. She has strange
ideas about her nobility. Why, she
must be crazy, for she wants to keep
them as pure and unspotted from the
world as her girls.

Aren't their souls just as precious?
she asks. Does custom and tradition
make any difference in the meaning
of purity and pollution? Oh, she is
very curious, this new woman who
thinks she has a right to demand
that she give in this mortal life.
She is very curious when she thinks
she has the same right of an opinion
in politics and all public questions as
the men, who cannot by any quirk
of argument prove themselves her
superiors.

The trouble is, too, that she non-
pluses the scurrilous by wearing cor-
sets and Paris gowns, by keeping
children clean and having a well ap-
pointed home.

What does she mean by it? Why,
simply this, that she is a woman
through and through, with a thinking
reasoning one, who is not ready to
accept the traditions of her sex with-
out a question.

Far be it from me to advocate the
point of view of the blase, insou-
line women. Such women have ex-
isted to be ridiculed from time im-
memorial, for their position and
point of view have ever been absurd
and illogical. Freedom and equality
in thought, however, will not make a
woman masculine. The fundamental
principles of a woman's life are those
of the mother, the wife, the home-
maker, but freedom and equality in
thought will not interfere with one of
these God given duties.

I believe that it is a great thing
for all the women of labor to be open
to women just as they are to men;
but, on the other hand, it is my faith
that the natural duties and the femi-
nine instincts of women will keep
women as a class in the lines of wom-
anly endeavor.

This is as it should be, but no
woman of today who has thought,
read and studied upon the great
questions of law and government can
honestly declare that she feels her-
self unworthy to the privilege of an
official opinion on such subjects.

A WONDERFUL INCREASE.

What the Record Shows Concerning
Women in "Life's Activities."

"One of the most interesting branches
of my work," said a prominent officer
of the American Sociological society, "is
keeping a record of women's industries.
I began it in 1888, when it was a mere
infant. Today it has grown so great
that it is almost too vast a subject for
one person to handle.

Take, for example, the single branch
of the professions. In 1888 we estimated
that there were 80,000 women en-
gaged in the various callings under that
head, of whom more than nine-tenths
were teachers. Today there are 400,000
and upward, a growth of over 500 per
cent in less than 10 years. In 1888 there
were about 350,000 male professionals,
so that the ratio was a little less than
a third. Today, despite the enormous
growth of the country, it is about a
half.

"More important still, the rate of in-
crease on the woman's side is about 12
per cent per annum, and on the man's
side about 6. If the past ratio remains
unchanged, in the year 1909 there will
be 1,350,000 professional women and
1,850,000 professional men. But the
ratio itself is changing in woman's fa-
vor, and at the present rate of change
1905, only ten years hence, will see the
two sexes numerically equal in the pro-
fessions.

"In 1888 there were no women archi-
tects; today there are nearly 100. There
were about 350 artists, teachers of art
and art designers; today there are over
14,000, as many if not more than there
are of men. Women physicians in 77
years have sprung from 430 to 9,000,
clergymen from 50 to 2,200, authors
and newspaper women from 150 to 10,
000, musicians, composers and instru-
mentalists, vocalists and musical teachers
from 5,000 to 60,000.

"The lawyer's list has grown from 3 to
nearly 1,000; the dentists from the 800-
000 mark; the stage clowns an army of
15,000 in actresses, corymbes, ballet
girls, chorus girls, dancers and vaude-
ville artists. When it comes to other
callings, the figures are equally won-
derful. There are 5 stenographers and
typewriters in 1888; there are over 40-
000 now. There were 1,000 women em-
ployed as bookkeepers, accountants,
clerks and copyists, while now there are
160,000. There were 5,500 saleswomen.

HOW TO TELL A BAD EGG.

An Infamous French Method Which Re-
quires Only a Lighted Candle.

When one calls for a fresh egg, one
that one will be properly served. Not
that there are no bad eggs in Paris as
well as elsewhere, but there are certain
signs at the central markets or halles
where only duty is to sift the bad
or doubtful eggs from the good ones. In
one of the cellars of the halles one sees
a man passing his hands rapidly before
his eyes and in front of a lighted candle.
Around him are baskets containing
thousands of eggs. His duty is to sepa-
rate the bad ones from the good, and he
rates the bad ones at the rate of 75 cen-
times, or 15 cents for 1,000 eggs.

He accomplishes his work with ex-
traordinary dexterity. With one hand
he takes three or four eggs and brings
them to the exact position he wishes be-
tween his eye and the lighted candle as
if by magic. For an egg to be good the
part that appears black must be com-
pletely detached from the part that ap-
pears white. In other words, the yolk
and the albumen must, through the
transparency of the shell, be seen to be
quite separate. The white looks as if it
radiates about the central nucleus, and
this nucleus is simply the embryo of a
chicken, which being denser, floats in
the liquid which nourishes it. When
there is confusion between the trans-
parent and the obscure part, the egg is
doubtful.

To sort eggs out quickly requires a
long experience. The selection of winter
eggs is an especially delicate task.
In addition to reporting on the freshness
of eggs, these operators in the central
markets also examine the size of eggs.
Those that pass through a certain sized
ring are put on one side as too small.
The employee separates eggs merely by
touching them. As the French markets
are flooded with the produce of tiny Ital-
ian chickens, the task is often a very
long one.

The men are all sworn in to do their
work honestly, and with their serious
work and honest look they make between
\$1.50 and \$3 a day. The other employees
of the halles bow down to them and are
ready to acknowledge their superior
ever willing to acknowledge their supe-
riority. Philadelphia Times.

Cellulose Products.
It is now stated that by subjecting
pure cellulose to the action of caustic
soda and afterward treating the same
with carbon bisulphide, which has been
practiced in England, a product posses-
sing the remarkable industrial value is the
result. Dissolved in water an insoluble
coagulum is produced, which, when
washed and removed from the water,
becomes hard and compact, in which
condition it is found available for tool
handles, buttons and other articles, or
if the material, while still in solution,
has alcohol added to it there is obtained
a mass capable of being stamped into a
variety of objects, may be used as a
medium for pigments in printing cotton
goods, applied to cloth as a facing or
used as a substitute for leather. It is
also stated that cloth having a coating
of this solution is flexible in washing,
but stiffens when ironed, so that shirt
collars, cuffs and table linens
may be made from it advantageously.—
New York Sun.

Order in the Banks.

Captain-Sergeant, note down Private
Grasgrub—three days on bread and wa-
ter for slovenly turnout on parade.

Sergeant—Beg pardon, captain, that
won't make the slightest difference to
him. He's a regular!

Captain—What? Then put him for
three days on meat and soup—London
Advertiser.

The heaviest rainfall in near the equa-
tor and diminishes steadily as the lati-
tude rises.

WHAT A FROG'S CROAK DID.

A Peculiar Incident That Led to the In-
vention of the Telephone.

It is not common knowledge, except to
those familiar with electrical and
telephone history, that the first telephone
was constructed in Racine, Wis., and
that the inventor, G. S. D. Chishman,
was a resident of Racine. His office
are in the Stock Exchange building.
Here the venerable inventor, who built
the first telephone lines in this part of
the "far west," pursues his business
with more alertness in affairs than the
average young man.

In a corner of the room is a large,
worn piece of mail, on which is painted
in thin color a representation of a
telephone line stretching away in the
distance, connected with a crude instru-
ment set on two logs, near which a frog
is sitting by a stream. This old relic
represents the telephone line of "good
cedar posts" which Dr. Chishman con-
structed west from Racine for the Erie
and Michigan Telegraph company in
1881, and the experimental lightning
arrestor which led to his discovery.

It is a reminder of the days when Dr.
Chishman was associated with Professor
Morse in the pioneer days of telegraphy.
On his desk is the first telephone trans-
mitter, constructed in 1881, 25 years be-
fore the Bell patents were taken out. It
is a small, square box, with a speaking
office and containing a mechanism on
the same principle as that of the modern
transmitter.

In 1884 Dr. Chishman undertook the
construction of a lightning arrestor, the
object being to take the lightning that
struck the wire and run it into the
ground, the instrument being so con-
structed that it would interfere with the
light current used in telegraphing. This
instrument was placed out on the prairie
on two logs, and in order to know
when it had operated a triplicate
magnet, with a sheet of thin iron at
the pole, similar in construction to a
modern "receiver," was placed in the
corner of the box. In case the lightning
passed through the instrument the el-
ectro magnet would pull this sheet of iron
down into the range of a permanent
magnet, which would retain it until the
instrument was inspected.

A year or so later, when Dr. Chishman
was engaged in the construction of a
lightning arrestor, he was struck by the
idea of using the same principle in the
transmission of electricity. He was then
in the building at Racine and connected
with the other end of the line. One day
while a thunderstorm was coming up,
Dr. Chishman was watching the in-
strument, and he saw the sheet of iron
being pulled down by the magnet. This
was heard 13 miles away. This was
the explanation of how the old patient
with the crude instrument and the
lightning arrestor led to the invention
of the telephone in use in Chicago. His
patent office reports, he says, "would
weigh a ton" and contain a great num-
ber of his electrical patents.—Chicago
News.

THE UNHAPPY CABMAN.

One of the Gotham Fraternity Tells a Tale
of Woe.

"A cabman's life ain't all beer and
skies, and an up town John the oyster
man," "Nobody ever thinks of giv-
ing poor cabbies a tip, and lots of 'em
come to take a sort of pride in never pay-
ing a cent more than the legal fare. A man
don't handle over 15 cents in a store, but
he will fuss over that rate card till he's
black in the face for fear he'll give me
too much. After that they'll walk off
and stick out their chests as they go.
I've done a good article. They call it
being strong minded. I's p'ose, and strait-
just and all that sort o' blarney—
mean, I call it. Most o' them dressed
men down town and had him jump out
and go into one o' them big office build-
ings.

"Wait, wait, I'll be out in a min-
ute."

"Well, say! I'd waited till he com-
ed out I'd be there yet. All them build-
ings are two or three entrances, and he
goes in one and slips out o' the other."
"Why a cabman should take a cab down
town when he's hard up beats me. I
s'pose he can't fool the cable car out of a
nickel, but he can do it out of a dol-
lar. Some o' 'em will get out of a cab
in some mysterious way when they gets
to where they want to go. You drive on
to the address they've told you, likely
10 or 12 blocks further on, and find your-
self in a good article. How they do it is
too much for me. It makes lots of noise
gettin' out of a cab when it's movin', but
they do it. Women ain't no better. I
s'pose they've got a way, but they're
bad about payin' 'em. I'd rather take
my chances any day on bluffin' a man
out of more'n his fare than a woman.
You can't make a woman half as easy
and she's twice as obstinate."

"About the only time we get a catch
is in winter when there's lots o' slush
around. There ain't any talk about driv-
ing to the station house and takin' the
sergeant at the desk what's the fare
from Twenty-third to Fifty-eighth
street. Take it all round, a cabman's
life is a dog's life, and yet there's just
as much competition as in anything
else."—New York Tribune.

Reverend Monkish Sculptors.

The work of the monkish sculptors,
both in wood and stone, shows a vast
amount of humor. Witness the gar-
goyles of our old churches and the
devil, of human shape, half angel and
half devil, that presides over the
corbels and brackets of many cathedrals.
These one can scarcely believe to have
been modeled seriously as carvings
of the spirit of evil, for, if the doctrine
of the personality of the devil were held
faithfully, it is scarcely probable that
artists would have expended their entire
upon so terrible and yet ridiculous a
subject. How, then, would the monks
have allowed their miseries and stalls
to be decorated with burlesques of his
saturnal majesty.—Good Words.

A Stupendous Failure.

Less success has probably attended
man's effort to look unaccountable
than in the case of a horse. There are
other lines of human endeavor.—New
York Mail and Express.

Memory is the primary and funda-
mental power without which there
could be no other intellectual operation.
—Johnson.

Ward Committee.

Regular meeting of the Township
Committee was held on Monday
last. Chairman Stout presided, all
members being present. The follow-
ing were approved and ordered
paid:

Dauelock, board at the
Meadside Hospital, \$15; M. J.
C. grading Sidewalk District
No. 3, \$11; Orange Street drain, \$90;
sidewalk construction, \$745.02; cross-
walk construction, \$37.84; cobble
streets, Orford Street, \$36.75;
Orford Street, \$36.75;
Sidewalk District No. 3, \$12;
Sidewalk District No. 4, \$29; sewer
work, \$42.25; David E. Benedict, for
work, \$707; P. H. Harrison &
Sons, on Glen Ridge Avenue,
\$1,000.00; Payroll of employ-
ees, \$211.78; Nathan Lane, sta-
tion, \$1.25; A. H. Olmsted, pre-
paring plans for first class city,
\$23.00.

The bill of the Ward Assessors
was read as follows:

Samuel H. Baxter, First Ward,
\$509.65; Lewis Cocke, Second
Ward, \$32.47; George Peterson,
Third Ward, \$556.44.

The bill of the Assessors, created
under the ordinance, The Commis-
sioner by ordinance had fixed their
salaries at \$400 a year, \$100 less than
last year. The Assessors had based
their figures on a statute passed by
the Legislature last winter, which
allows the Assessors 1 per cent on the
gross amount of the tax levy and
8 cents per name for every prop-
erty owner's name entered in the field
book. Mr. Stout said that this was a
case for the Legal Committee and the
Council. The bills were referred to
this Committee to report at the next
meeting.

It was said that an effort will be
made to have a bill passed at the next
meeting to have the Assessors' salaries
fixed by the Council.

Mr. Gilbert called attention to the
gutter on Orchard Street near the
Greenwood Lake Railroad, and stated
that it should be paved with cobble
stones from the iron pipe to the catch
basin. Referred to the Road Com-
mittee with power.

Mr. Gilbert also spoke of the catch
basin of the Orchard Street drain
which was placed at Mr. William
Kelly's driveway at 104 Montgomery
Avenue. Mr. Kelly was present and
said he hoped the Committee would
do something in the matter, as it was
impossible for him to have his coal
delivered, and that it was a stupid
piece of business to place it where it
is. The matter was referred to the
Engineer and Sewer Committee.

Mr. Foster reported that a flag-
stone over the gutter on Bloomfield
Avenue and Hill Street had been
broken. Referred to the Crosswalk
Committee.

Mr. Gilbert said that the Water
Company had laid the main on Dela-
ware Avenue.

Mr. Fisher stated that the Water
Company had done nothing about the
ridge on Upper Broad Street.

The Clerk was ordered to notify
the Company to repair the damage in
ten days or else the town would do it
at the Company's expense.

A communication was received
from D. E. Moody of the New York
& Greenwood Lake Railroad granting
the request to lay the sewer pipe
under the Railroad at Spruce Street.

Chief Engineer Oakes of the Fire
Department recommended the plac-
ing of an indicator at the paper mill,
as the watchman cannot always hear
the bell.

Mr. Stout inquired, as a matter of
economy, if one of the indicators on
Glenwood Avenue could be spared
and put up at the paper mill. Mr.
Powers objected and said that it was
very important to have an indicator
at the Truck house and Phoenix hose
house on Glenwood Avenue. The
matter was referred to the Fire Com-
mittee.

A complaint was made to the Com-
mittee regarding the manner of giv-
ing transfers on the cars of the Con-
solidated Traction Company. Trans-
fers are not given, said Mr. Foster,
unless the passenger asks for it when
his fare is paid. This was his ex-
perience last Saturday. He also said
that the conductor was unkind to
two ladies of Watessing and charged
them ten cents each from Newark.
Mr. Haskell, of the Franchise Com-
mittee, said that the action of the
conductor was a violation of the
ordinance under which the Company
obtained the franchise. Mr. Haskell

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allows the Assessors 1 per cent on the
gross amount of the tax levy and
8 cents per name for every prop-
erty owner's name entered in the field
book. Mr. Stout said that this was a
case for the Legal Committee and the
Council. The bills were referred to
this Committee to report at the next
meeting.

It was said that an effort will be
made to have a bill passed at the next
meeting to have the Assessors' salaries
fixed by the Council.

Mr. Gilbert called attention to the
gutter on Orchard Street near the
Greenwood Lake Railroad, and stated
that it should be paved with cobble
stones from the iron pipe to the catch
basin. Referred to the Road Com-
mittee with power.

Mr. Gilbert also spoke of the catch
basin of the Orchard Street drain
which was placed at Mr. William
Kelly's driveway at 104 Montgomery
Avenue. Mr. Kelly was present and
said he hoped the Committee would
do something in the matter, as it was
impossible for him to have his coal
delivered, and that it was a stupid